



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

## MANURING GRASS LANDS IN AUTUMN.

Many of our readers do not seem to be aware that mowing lands, in order to be kept up in fertility and productiveness for series of years, require some sort of dressing every year or two. They will work hard, and to great expense to put the land in good order, and to seed it well. They then begin to mow it, and follow it up year after year, taking a heavy crop of hay at first in the summer, and feeding it late in the fall by their cattle. In a few years they find the land "run out" as it is called, and they find it necessary to manure and plough and seed it as before.

The attendance was good, and the weather, the first day, was splendid. There were thirty-five yokes of steers and oxen entered for exhibition and premium, and about forty head of other cattle. There were from forty to fifty horses and colts, some sheep and other farm stock,—and two live bears, fresh from the woods, added considerably to the attractions of the Show.

A yoke of oxen owned by Alvin Hansum, of Springfield, girth 7 ft. 4 in.; a yoke of Durham steers, 4 yrs. old, owned by John C. Hansum, of Springfield, girth 6 ft. 9 in.; a Durham bull, 6 yrs. old, owned by James Coffin of Springfield, girth 7 ft. 2 in., and weighing 1900 lbs.; and a Durham bull calf, owned by Wm. C. Hammatt, of Howland, 6 mos. old, and girthing 4 ft. 10 in., are particularly noticed.

The drawing match of oxen was one of the leading features of the show. The heaviest load drawn on a drag by a single yoke of oxen was 5200 lbs. The trotting match concluded the exercises of the first day. Good music was furnished by the Lincoln Brass Band.

In the evening the members of the Society and others held a meeting for the purpose of conversation on matters connected with farming.

The application of manures to the soil, and the raising of corn and buckwheat, were the principal topics of conversation.

Mr. Hammatt, of Howland, said that his corn this year had been a failure in consequence of the too liberal use in the hill of compost manure, made of domestic guano (droppings of fowls), hard wood ashes, plaster of paris, and barn manure. It was so strong of guano and ashes that it completely burned up his corn.

Mr. Patten, of Enfield, said that he raised this year from forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

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Mr. Porter, of Lowell, said that he raised four bushels of corn, five of beans and a load of squash, from one quarter of an acre of land, with the manure spread on and plowed in.

Mr. Merrill, of Lee, said that he took the kernels from a single row of corn on an ear, and planted them in a row in the order they were on the ear. The result was that the plants from the butt kernels were vigorous and very productive, and the row tapered off just like the ear, and the plants from the top kernels hardly forced themselves from the ground, and produced nothing.

He also said that he had known beans greatly improved by selecting the pods first formed for seed, and had no doubt that wheat and other grain might be improved by the same means.

Mr. Clapp, of Enfield, said that his neighbor sowed an acre of Indian wheat (buckwheat) on dry land, that the fire ran over it and destroyed at least one half, and that he harvested forty-four bushels from the remainder.

Mr. Woodman, of Lee, and Mr. Davis, of Enfield, said they could grind buckwheat and make as good flour as could be made of the best of wheat, and Mr. True born bread to the excellency of fritters made of the flour.

Many other interesting facts were elicited, and the meeting separated with the conviction that had not been spent in vain.

The show in the Hall was excellent. Specimens of seed corn, potatoes, squashes, and other vegetable, were of the best quality.

The show of apples and was equal in quality to anything seen in the older portions of the State. Of apples, Messrs. J. E. & A. Treat, of Enfield, exhibited 15 varieties, J. B. Ludden, of Lee, 8 varieties, P. M. Clark, of Springfield, 5 varieties, and Jos. Hammond, of Lincoln, 4 varieties. G. S. Bean, of Lee, presented some fine winter pears, and several varieties of apples.

Good specimens of butter and cheese, bread and preserves, and every variety of meat and articles of home manufacture, spoke well for the ladies who contributed them.

The address was delivered by the Rev. J. C. Knowlton, of Oldtown. We copy the synopsis of the correspondent of the Courier:

The subject of the address was, "Man's wants, and the satisfying of his wants." The speaker desisted the poet in an error when he wrote:

"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long."

He thought that man wants a great deal, and it all the time, and will want it to all eternity.

1st. He wants to be well born, that is, he wants to be born of healthy parentage, and in a morally and physically healthy locality. If he is born wrong he seldom gets right tho' life.

2d. He wants to be well educated, or well brought up. And by education he meant that every power and faculty of the mind and body were developed and brought to perfection.

3d. He wants employment. He was made to labor. When idle he is always committing sin. It cannot be otherwise. Labor is the condition of happiness, and happiness is for what we live.

4th. He wants a location, a house, one place in the wide world which he can call his own. No man ever enjoyed all of life until he had this home he wants to have adorned, embellished.

There is no one who has not some sense of the picturesque, the beautiful, and the more home is adorned, the more of happiness it will afford.

5th. He wants a companion. It is not good for man to be alone. After a home, every man wants a wife; every woman a husband. It was in favor of early marriage. It is all wrong for a young man to wait until he has accumulated property before he marries. He needs a wife to assist him in the accumulation of money. This is the Rev. gentleman, although not strictly an agricultural subject, is collateral to it.

6th. Man wants a Christian hope for the future, when he shall be done with earth and its labor.

The address occupied an hour and a quarter in delivery, and was characterized for that strong, sound practical common sense for which Mr. Knowlton is noted, interspersed with many pleasant remarks, which kept the audience in the best possible humor to the close.

**DRIED APPLE VINEGAR.** The Northwestern Farmer recommends the following mode of making vinegar from dried apples. We do not think it a very economical mode, but it will do some time when you are out of vinegar and cannot do any better; it says that you may use the apples afterwards for making pie—how good the pie will be the deponent saith not.

Soak the apples a few hours—washing and rubbing them, occasionally, then take them out of the water and thoroughly strain the latter through a tightly woven cloth, put it into a jug, add half a pint of molasses and a piece of common brown paper and set it in the sun or by the fire, and in a few days your vinegar will be fit for use. Have two jugs and use out of one while the other is working.

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## NORTH PENOBSCOT AG. SHOW.

For the Maine Farmer.

## A TRIP AMONG THE PENOBSCOT FARMERS.

The Show and Fair of the North Penobscot Ag. Society was held at Lee, on the 13th and 14th of October. We find an account in the Bangor Courier, the most important portion of which, only, we have space for.

The attendance was good, and the weather, the first day, was splendid. There were thirty-five yokes of steers and oxen entered for exhibition and premium, and about forty head of other cattle.

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Mr. Merrill, of Lee, said that he took the kernels from a single row of corn on an ear, and planted them in a row in the order they were on the ear. The result was that the plants from the butt kernels were vigorous and very productive, and the row tapered off just like the ear, and the plants from the top kernels hardly forced themselves from the ground, and produced nothing.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL

# AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York on Tuesday of last week, bringing dates from Europe to the 16th ult., three days later than previous advices. The following summary embraces all news of importance:

**GOVERNMENT.** It is stated that Lord Burry, who went out to America in the Pacific, was armed with plenary powers from the new Galway Company to conclude mail contracts with the governments of the United States and the several British colonies.

The Daily News, in an editorial upon the Nicaragua transit route says—

"At the decisive moment the Washington Cabinet must be fully ascertained, and finally reconciled with the interests of other nations, and especially with the rights of the inhabitants of the Isthmus." It hopes the rights of the Central American States will be established with the aid of the United States for the honor of nations and welfare of the world.

Advices from Bombay are of Sept. 24. The disarmed troops at Mooltan had mutinied, and were nearly all exterminated.

Mr. Barber, the recently appointed Consul for Virginia, has removed to the Isle of Canaria, and Mr. Gandy, the recently appointed Consul for Cuba.

The race for the American horse Priores was the first favorite, was won by Rocket, by a head only, Priores and the Beaver running a dead heat for the second place. Thirty-five horses ran.

The fact that the American mare Priores should a second time run a dead heat for the Beaver, though, for the second place only, was the most remarkable incident connected with this race.

The officers and crew of the steamer Austria had published a letter, claiming that they did all that was possible for them to do under the circumstances, and that the Captain did the same.

A prospectus has been issued from the Company for the Galway line of steamers, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Lieut. Higgins, a shareholder in the Atlantic Telegraph Company, applied for a summons against the Company for failure to register a list of shareholders. His application was not granted.

The London Daily News publishes a long letter from Mr. W. Hyde, the managing director of the Hughes telegraph instruments, in response to the accusations of Mr. Whitehouse, in regard to the adaptability of the Hughes machines for ocean telegraphing. Mr. Hyde refutes the several statements of Mr. Whitehouse, exposes his designs, and shows that the Hughes instruments have clearly proved their superiority over all other systems for working the Atlantic Cable.

The Duke de Malakoff was married to Mademoiselle Panetta in the Imperial Chapel at St. Cloud on the 12th.

A Paris paper says that the two ships lately sent to Lisbon would proceed to Tenerua to avenge the late massacre.

The decree permitting the importation of foreign iron into France was about to be renewed, with certain modifications.

France has accepted the mediation of a friendly power in the dispute with Portugal. A pacific agreement is to be signed.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows the extraordinary increase of one and three-quarter millions sterling of bullion. Discounts have largely increased. The Bourse is slightly lower.

In the dispute between France and Portugal it was suggested that the latter government should order the "Charles George" to be given up, condition that the French ships-of-war should previously withdraw from the Tagus, and return to France, so as to let it appear that the surrender was made under the menace of their guns.

The establishment of the Regency had been officially notified to all foreign Courts, and in reply, the four great powers of Europe immediately telegraphed their congratulations to the Prince of Prussia.

Austria. A panic is prevailing on 'change at Vienna, caused by the fears of the speculators at the approaching resumption of cash payments by the Bank of Prussia.

The Cologne Gazette says Austria will demand compensation from the Pope respecting the augmentation of the French forces at Rome.

Turkey. The Turks in Canton had agreed much to a plan which it was feared the main body of the Christians was intended. Great excitement prevailed. Two additional battalions of troops were to be sent to the island of Perim to England.

GENERAL ITEMS. The brig Anglo-Saxon, of Boston was at Bathurst on the 23rd of September, with her captain and crew dead with fever. The free importation of breadstuffs is to be permitted into Portugal.

The Spanish and French Vice Consuls were assassinated at Tetuan, Morocco. Energetic measures were expected to be adopted to enforce satisfaction.

INDIA. The Bombay mail of Sept. 24 had arrived. The fugitives from Powerees were defeated with great slaughter on the 5th of September.

Four emissaries of the Sultans had been captured at Gwadur, Sind, to corrupt the native troops, who informed their officers of them. The culprits were executed.

WAHLIORA fugitives, after occupying the town of Patan and securing a large amount of treasure and forty guns, were again defeated in the field on the 13th of September, and dispersed in all directions. The British captured thirty-nine.

A private dispatch says that renewed alarm had arisen at Calcutta, and that the troops were kept under arms.

Seven thousand insurgents were said to be in the Province of Calcutta, but avoiding engagements. This story is pronounced a fabrication.

The Rajah of Cashmere reports that upwards of 100,000 of his subjects perished in the few weeks of cholera. The disease is going from station to station. Everywhere the cause is supposed to be drouth, but it is marching on the plains.

CHINA. The Hong Kong mail of August 24th had reached England.

Admiral Seymour had returned from Japan, but Lord Elgin had proceeded to Jeddah with the steam yacht, which would present to the English port.

It was rumored at Canton that one of the Commissioners who met the Ambassadors in the North, and who bears a character for conciliation, had been appointed Viceroy of the Canton Province.

The town of Namton was spared by the British, though the forts were destroyed. The report that the place was sacked was unfounded.

The Chinese were coming back by degrees to Hong Kong and Macao.

Henry, U.S. Assistant Commissioner, was at Shanghai, awaiting the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners, etc.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

The steamship Borussia arrived at New York on Sunday. Her dates are two days later than the above,—to the 18th. There is but little importance to report.

The Bank of Bavaria has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.; Bank of Prussia 5; Bank of Leipzig 6; Bank of Nassau 4½; owing to restraints in the discount market, pending the return of specie payment.

According to the returns in the Monitor, the French revenue receipts for the first nine months of the present year have exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1857 by £1,244,000. The chief increase has been in the duties on sugar.

The English funds remained without any important variation. Atlantic Telegraph shares had again fallen, the price on Saturday evening being £300 or £350. In American Securities there was a reduction in the Bonds of the Michigan Central, and an improvement in the Third Mortgage of the New York and Erie Railroad.

## NEW YORK ITEMS.

**THE REPORTED MURDER.** Catherine Mulhearn, the girl who says a murder was committed at Willis's gambling den in New York, was examined on Saturday, when she testified that she slept with a Mrs. Rockwell, the night of the murder, and that she heard the same cries that she did. Mrs. Rockwell, however, who was also examined, declared emphatically that she did not hear anything of the sort.

**ONE KILLED IN A BLOW AWAY AT 125 MORNING.** At a late hour last evening, Patrick Stackpole, residing at 355 West Twenty-sixth street, became enraged at his wife, and seized a chair round, and struck her in the blow at the top of her head. The wife was sitting on a chair, holding in her lap an infant three months old. She received the blow in the head, and the child in the head, hitting it in the face. The police were apprised of the occurrence, and at once arrested the father, and locked him up in the Twentieth Ward station house, to await his examination, which takes place today. [New York Post.]

**NEW YORK, Oct. 25.** Prof. Doreau-to-day submitted his analysis of the body of Sophia Stevens, supposed to have been poisoned by her husband, over a year ago. An abundance of arsenic was found in the body. Stephens has been fully committed.

The weather was unusually bright this morning, inundating a large number of collars on South, Front, West and Broad street, and damaging merchandise to a considerable extent.—Large quantities of flour on the piers were also damaged. No harm done to the shipping.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 26.** The Grand Jury's indictment found against public officers comprise five against Charles Devlin, ex-Street Commissioner, for conspiracy and obtaining goods under false pretenses; four against Charles Turner, ex-Deputy Street Commissioner, conspiracy and misappropriation of public money; two against John Fitzpatrick, contractor; two against John B. Smith, late of the Comptroller's office. Also against F. T. Vidal and Peter H. Dryer, City Surveyors; Enoch Dean, late President of the Bowery Bank, and John McLean, ex-Councilman.

William McAllister, a farmer of Hempstead, L. I., was robbed and murdered by a highwayman on the Jamaica road last night.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 27.** The British Steam Frigate Valorous sailed to-day, with Sir William Franklin, Captain, and his family.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN

## The Muse.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

### THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

A NIGHTMARE DREAM BY DAYLIGHT.

Do you know the Old Man of the Sea? Have you not with the dreadful Old Man? If you haven't been caught, you will be, you will be! For catch you he must and he can.

He doesn't hold by your throat, by your throat, As of old in that terrible tale; But he grasps you tight by the coat, by the coat, Tilt its buttons and button-holes fall.

There's the charm of a snake in his eyes, in his eyes, And a polyphore grip in his hands; You cannot go back, nor get by, If you look at the spot where he stands.

Oh! you're grabbed! See his claw on your sleeve, on your sleeve!

It is Sibaldi's Old Man of the Sea! You're a Christian, no doubt you believe, you believe; You're a master, whatever you be!

Is the breakfast hour past? They must wait, they must wait,

While the coffee boils sullenly down, While the Johnny-cake burns on the grates, And the toast is done frightened brown.

Yes, your dinner will keep; let it cool, let it cool, And Madam may worry and fret, And children half-starved go to school, go to school;

If I can't think of sparing you yet.

Hark! the bell for the train! Come along! Come along!

For there isn't a second to lose, "All aboard!" (He holds on.) "Feh! ding-dong! Feh! ding-dong!"—

You can follow on foot, if you choose.

There's a maid with a cheek like a peach, like a peach, That is waiting for you in the church; But he clings to your side like a leech, like a leech,

And you leave your lost bride in the lurch.

Tuere's a hale in a hale—hurry quick! hurry quick!

To the doctor's as fast as you can!

The boy is off, while you stick, while you stick,

In the grip of this dreadful Old Man!

I have looked on the face of the Bore, of the Bore;

The voice of the Simple I know;

I have welcomed the Flat at my door, at my door;

I have sat by the side of the Sow;

I have walked like a lamb by the friend, by the friend,

That stuck to my skirts like a burr;

I have borne the stale taste, without end, without end;

Of the sister whom nothing could stir:

But my hamstrings grow loose, and I shake, and I shake

At the sight of the dreadful Old Man;

Yes, I quiver and quake, and I take, and I take,

To my legs with what vigor I can!

Oh, the dreadful Old Man of the Sea! He's come back like the Wandering Jew!

He has had his cold claws upon me, upon me,—

And be sure that he'll have it on you!

## The Story Teller.

### A PRINCESS ROYAL.

I remember to have fallen in once with certain American captains and colonels and men-at-arms, in a small place on the Brazos River, a few miles north of Jose Maria, in Texas. I had paid a visit to this place, near which a dear companion of my youth had been murdered. We were school-follows, and for five years we had been brother officers in the same regiment. He went to the United States just when the war broke out with Mexico, and became captain of a company of Kentucky riflemen. A few months after the battle of Vera Cruz, he was depated by the officers of his brigade to present to General Taylor—who was on leave of absence at New Orleans—a gold medal as token of their respect.

Choosing the nearest way from the camp, across country, he set out on his errand with a guide and two servants, all on horseback, armed to the teeth. In Jose Maria my poor friend unwisely exhibited the medal to a crowd of respectable-looking persons, calling themselves colonels, majors, and captains, who seemed to take great pleasure in this engraving. He did not even remark in what a hurry some of these colonels were to start before him. But the medal has, in ten years, never been heard of, and my old comrade and two of his companions were found shot dead in a ravine.

I listened eagerly to my narrative, and when I gave him a minute description of the colonel and the major, his attention grew to be intense.

"Again those two scoundrels!" said he. "Well, man, step into the house. Never mind the horse, the lad will rub him dry. We have a few hours before us yet. They know by this time where you are, and will consider twice before they call here; though we are quite sure to them of their night-fall."

I expressed regret for the trouble I was bringing on him; but he only laughed and replied:

"But we are only three, and after all we don't know how many ruffians that tall fellow may bring with him."

"Let him bring a score, we are their match, I tell you! Do you account the Princess Royal nobody?"

"The what?"

"The Princess Royal: la Princesse Royale!" he laughed again. "Don't stare at me, you'll see my hand by-and-by."

The block-house had a very durable appearance; it was two stories high, and the upper room was neatly furnished. On the wall I observed a portrait of General Moreau. My host was no friend of the first Emperor of the French; the present Emperor he mentioned only once during our conversation, and I had better not say that for him.

When I turned round, my host sat at the table again, sipping his grog as if nothing had happened.

"I am afraid," he said, after awhile, "the Princess has been wounded, I have never heard her roaring in that way. Well, we must see about this to-morrow. It would be a dangerous job for any man to go near her to-night!"

Next morning, I stood by his side when he opened the door. My first glance fell upon the tiger cowering in a thick brown-red pool. She was licking a red spot upon her left flank, which seemed to have bled profusely, but with both her powerful fore-paws she clung to a deformed and shapeless mass which bore no likeness to anything I had ever seen. The corpse of a horse, frightfully mutilated, lay close by, and the ground was strown with fragments of a horrible appearance. My host having examined them all with intense curiosity, cracked his whip, and moved straight towards the tiger.

A hollow menacing roar warned him off; the savage creature showed its formidable range of long and powerful teeth, and had lost all signs of her tameness.

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"I say, captain!" said the colonel, coming up to me after a while, and tapping me on the shoulder.

"Sir!"

"Come on, man! don't make a fool of yourself! I want to buy that 'ere 'orse, captain!"

"Do you?"

"Thank heaven! I was in the saddle by that time.

"Do I? Am I the man to be put out of my way by one of these 'ere chawed up Germans?"

He laid both his hands on the bridle of my horse. My blood generally boils at an insulting word against my countrymen, especially when I am far from home in foreign lands. In a trice, the stick of the riding-whip came down upon the colonel's head, whilst the horse, urged to a powerful leap, threw him ten yards away upon the ground. As I knew very well that, according to the customs of the country, this was a revolver affair now, and as I had no wish to become entangled in such business, I did not wait until the colonel had picked himself up, but rode forward without delay.

I was stopped by the waiter, whom I heard calling after me, and who was out of breath when he came up to me at last. The honest fellow gave me a direction, which I was afterwards glad to have followed. He said that the colonel, though a coward, was a most desperate villain, not at all likely to give way so soon, but that the worst of the whole set was that tall fellow, the major, whom he suspected to have gone in

search of some of his companions. "You will be chased by a couple of these rogues," he said, "I'm sure as I am a Saxon! Let me advise you. Follow you way up to the north until you are out of sight, then do you turn back to the south as far as Jose Maria. At the ravine south-east of that place turn to the left, and, following the course of the brook, ride for your life. Twenty miles up the stream you come to a settlement, called the Wood Creek. Old Delamotte lives there, and he's the man for you to trust."

I offered the waster a few pieces of money, but he would not take them; then shea heavy of the head, and this he took most cordially.

"Stop!" he said, when I had already set spurs to my horse. He lifted up each of the horse's legs, and looked carefully at the shoeing. "All right," he said; "I thought the other might have played you one of his tricks, but he has not yet time, I suppose. Now, go ahead, and don't forget the Frenchman!"

I darted off.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning. I had made twenty miles to the ravine which my countryman had pointed out to me. But my horse was worthy of the colonel's admiration; and, in spite not only of the roundabout way I had taken in accordance with my friend's advice, and half-an-hour's delay for rest at Jose Maria, it was but five in the evening when I reached this melancholy spot.

I stopped and looked about me. The surrounding country was all barren and desolate, the soil sterile. There was a wooden cross erected on the spot of the murder, and beneath it lay the mortal remains of the man whom I had known in the full glow and joy of youth.

A strange feeling made me linger in that place.

The little rivulet smoothly gliding eastward showed me the way I was to go. I could follow its course with my eye to a far distant forest, the high grass of the prairie having burnt a track down, as it always does at this time of year. Yet I still lingered.

The old man rose, and moving one of the matresses a little aside, he looked cautiously through the window. It was about nine o'clock, and the darkness began to set in with the rapidity peculiar to southern climates.

The knocks were repeated more vehemently, accompanied now with a loud summoms to open the door.

The old man, however, did not move, nor did he speak up his ears. He was familiar with these prairies, as I had bought him but a few months ago at Little Rock, in Arkansas. There was something the matter.

I listened, but heard absolutely nothing. I alighted, and, pressing my ear to the ground listened again. The earth trembled faintly with the tread of a horse, yet at a long distance; but when I mounted again, I could hear the sound.

It was rapidly approaching from the direction of Jose Maria, and, although the woods on that side of me prevented me from seeing anything, I had but little doubt who were the horsemen. Now, colonels, majors, captains, let us see what can be done! My horse gave such a sudden and vigorous jump when I merely touched him with the whip, that I was almost thrown from my seat. I lost my cap, and a gust of wind threw it against me; it was not stumbeling, but it was stumbling. I took up my horse and followed him, and I was not to be out of sight before my pursuers had set foot upon the prairie, I left it and sped away, taking as straight a line as possible in the direction of the distant forest, to avoid the windings of the little brook, yet without losing sight of it. In the brave horse there was no slackening of pace; there was no stumbling. I turned round three or four times during my rapid course, but, except a long cloud of dust and dust, or so, the forest was before me, and then reining up a little, I again made for the brook.

I had traced its windings for about another hour, when I arrived at a cleared space in the wood, and got sight of a block-house.

"Qui va la?" asked a deep voice.

"Un ami!" was the answer.

There were two men near the house, one with gray hair and weather-beaten features, the other in the prime of youth, both Frenchmen.

The old man looked with some astonishment, at my panting horse covered with foam, at his dilated nostrils and quick beating flanks.

"Why, it seems you are in a hurry," he said.

In a few words I explained the motives of my visit, and told him my adventures at Santa Madre; not forgetting to report the advice of the German waiter at the coffee-house, that I should trust in him for help.

When I turned round, my host sat at the table again, sipping his grog as if nothing had happened.

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